

Liebling and Scott from the Committee on Judiciary Finance and Civil Law to which was referred:

H. F. No. 3875, A bill for an act relating to judiciary; clarifying publication process for court notices; modifying provisions regarding restitution, conciliation court, juror data, and no-fault arbitration; clarifying certain notices to public authorities in dissolution cases; modifying expiration of the Supreme Court Council on Child Protection; amending Minnesota Statutes 2024, sections 13.69; 65B.525, subdivision 1; 270B.14, by adding a subdivision; 331A.02, by adding a subdivision; 491A.01, subdivision 3a; 518A.44; 611A.04, by adding a subdivision; Laws 2024, chapter 115, article 12, section 30, subdivisions 6, 7; article 22, section 6.

Reported the same back with the following amendments:

Page 1, delete section 1

Page 2, delete section 2

Page 3, delete sections 3 and 4 and insert:

"Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 331A.03, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Generally.** Except as provided in subdivision 2 or section 484.085, a public notice shall be published in a qualified newspaper, and except as otherwise provided by law, in one that is likely to give notice in the affected area or to whom it is directed. When a statute or other law requires publication in a newspaper located in a designated political subdivision or area and no qualified newspaper is located there, publication shall be made in a qualified newspaper likely to give notice unless the particular statute or law expressly provides otherwise. If no qualified newspaper exists, then publication is not required.

Sec. 2. **[484.085] PUBLICATION OF NOTICE.**

Subdivision 1. **Authority.** Notwithstanding any statute specifically requiring publication of a notice in a qualified newspaper, the district court may publish a notice, summons, order,

or process in judicial proceedings required by statute, rule, or court order by posting the notice, summons, order, or process on the official website of the Minnesota judicial branch if the judicial branch determines that there is no qualified local newspaper that is likely to give notice in the affected area or to whom notice is directed.

Subd. 2. **Effect.** Publication in accordance with this section meets the definition of published notice under section 645.11.

Subd. 3. **Optional use.** Nothing in this section requires the district court to publish a notice on its website in lieu of or in addition to publication in a qualified newspaper.

Subd. 4. **Scope.** This section applies only to notices, summonses, orders, or processes in judicial proceedings that are required by statute, rule, or court order to be published by or through the district court. Nothing in this section authorizes any other person, entity, or political subdivision to post notices, summonses, orders, or processes in judicial proceedings on the website of the Minnesota judicial branch.

Subd. 5. **Form and duration.** A notice, summons, order, or process in judicial proceedings published under this section must be posted in substantially the same form and for the same period of time as required for publication in a qualified newspaper for that particular notice, summons, order, or process in judicial proceedings."

Page 4, delete section 7 and insert:

"Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 611A.04, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Effect of order for restitution.** An order of restitution may be enforced by any person named in the order to receive the restitution, or by the Crime Victims Reimbursement Board in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action. Any order for restitution in favor of a victim shall also operate as an order for restitution in favor of the Crime Victims Reimbursement Board, if the board has paid reimbursement to the victim or on the victim's behalf. Filing fees for docketing an order of restitution as a civil judgment are waived for any victim named in the restitution order. An order of restitution shall be docketed as a civil judgment, in the name of any person named in the order and in the name of the Crime Victims Reimbursement Board, by the court administrator of the district court in the county in which the order of restitution was entered. Notwithstanding section 541.04 or any other law or rule to the contrary, an order of restitution docketed as a civil judgment does not expire until satisfied or otherwise discharged pursuant to a court order. The court administrator also shall notify the commissioner of revenue of the restitution debt in the manner provided in chapter 270A, the Revenue Recapture Act. A juvenile court is not

3.1 required to appoint a guardian ad litem for a juvenile offender before docketing a restitution
3.2 order. Interest shall accrue on the unpaid balance of the judgment as provided in section
3.3 549.09. Whether the order of restitution has been docketed or not, it is a debt that is not
3.4 dischargeable in bankruptcy. A decision for or against restitution in any criminal or juvenile
3.5 proceeding is not a bar to any civil action by the victim or by the state pursuant to section
3.6 611A.61 against the offender. The offender shall be given credit, in any order for judgment
3.7 in favor of a victim in a civil action, for any restitution paid to the victim for the same
3.8 injuries for which the judgment is awarded."

3.9 Renumber the sections in sequence

3.10 Amend the title as follows:

3.11 Page 1, line 2, after "notices" insert "and provisions regarding restitution and conciliation
3.12 court" and delete "modifying"

3.13 Page 1, delete line 3

3.14 Page 1, line 4, delete "arbitration;"

3.15 Correct the title numbers accordingly

3.16 With the recommendation that when so amended the bill be placed on the General
3.17 Register.

3.18 This Committee action taken March 26, 2026

3.19 Co-Chair

3.20 Co-Chair